SOUTH FOUGHT IN DEFENCE OF HER ALTARS AND FIRESIDES

Report of Hisfory Committee at Meeting of Veterans.

The report of the history committee of the United Confederate Veterans was presented at the meeting yester-day by Judge George L. Christian, of Richmend, it is as follows:

"Within the limits prescribed for this paper, it is impossible to discuss, with any degree of satisfaction, the issues involved in the great conflict between the North and the South from '61 to 65. There have however, been so fully discussed by other members of this committee on former occasions that but little remains to add to those discussions.

"In a recent work, with the somewhat arrogant title The True History of the Civil War,' the writer begins by saying:



the steps taken to send negroes to help erect fortifications, employing them as laborers, etc., but little consideration seems to have been given them or of their status to the war, either in the Congress or the Cabinet of the Confederacy.

The reasons for this are manifest to those of us who lived in those days, but a word of explanation may be necessary to those who have since come on the singe of life. In the first place, slavery, as it existed in the Sauti, was patriarchal in its character; the slaves (servants, as we called them) were regarded and treated as members of the families to which they severally belonged; with rare exceptions, they were treated with hindness and consideration, and frequently the relations between the slave and bis owner were those of real affection and confidence. As Mr. Lunt, the Boston writer, from whom we have already quoted says:

"The negroes were perfectly entered on the their their lot in gen-



of Dallas, Tex., who is critically ill at his home, but who was enthusiastically re-elected commander of the Trans-Mississippl Department, U. C. V., yesterday.

of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice and the efficiency of it when applied to people collectively, and not individually. A union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. And Mr. Hamilton said:

"But how can this force be exercised on the States collectively? It is impossible. It amounts to wis hetween the parties. Foreign powers also will not be idle spectators. They will interpose, and a dissolution of the Union will ensue. (5th Mad. Pap. 146 and 200.) And no such right or power can be found anywhere in the Constitution.

The late James C. Carter, of New York (a native of New England), one of the greatest lawyers this country has ever produced, said:
If the question had been made, not in 1860, but in 1788, immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, whether the Union, as formed by that instrument, could lawfully treat the secession of a State as rebellion, and suppress it by force, few of those who participated in forming that instrument would have nawered in the affirmative. In November, 1860, the New York Herald said:

"Each State is organized as a Herald sald:

Herald said:

"Each State is organized as a complete government, holding the purse and wielding the sword, possessing the right to break the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion.

Coercion, if it were possible, is out of the question.

The question was matural.

tion.'
The question was maturely considered by Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet at the close of his administration, and it was unanimously determined that no such right existed.

such right existed.

One of the resolutions of the platform of the Chicago convention, on which Mr. Lincoln was elected, and which he renfirmed in his first inaugural, was the following:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of

Able Presentation of the Cause of South Made by Judge Christian.

power on which the perfection and endurance of our positical Inbrid depends, and we denounce the law-less invision by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of erimes.

Coercion Gravest of Crimes,
To show that Mr, Lincoln was fully
cognizant of the fact that he was committing this gravest of crimes' when
he caused his armies to invade the
Southern States, we will give his own
definition of the meaning of the terms
'invasion' and 'coercion,' as contained
in his speech delivered at Indianapolis
on his journey to Washington, to be
inaugurated, in February, 1861. He
naks, 'What, then, is "coercion"? What
is "invasion?" Would the marching
of an army into South Carolina without the consent of her people and
with hostile intent toward them be
"invasion?" I certainly think it would,
and it would be "coercion" also, if
South Carolinians were forced to submit.'

Is not this exactly what he did to Coercion Gravest of Crimes.

South Carolinians were forced to submit.'

Is not this exactly what he did to
South Carolina and to all the other
Southern States? And is it not true that
because this 'gravest of crimes' was
committed by him, without the authority of Congress, or any legal right, the
sole cause why the Southern people
went to war?

"We know that such is the fact, and
surely no further authorities can be
necessary to show that the South was
right on both of the only two questions
involved in the war, mid, if it had not
resisted and fought under the elecunstances in which it was placed, it would
have been eternally disgraced.

The Flast Inquiry.

We can only state, and without discussing at all, our last inquiry, which

ussing at all, our last inquiry, which

is:

4. Which side conducted itself the better and according to the rules of civilized warfare pending the conflict? With the notoriously infamous records of the conduct of Sheridan, Hunter and Milroy in the Valley (to say nothing of how far Grant participated in that conduct); of that of Pope and Steinwehr, in Piedmont Virginia; of that of Butler, in Norfolk and New Orleans; and, worse than all, the confessed vandalism of Sherman, on his March to the Sea, 'together with the burning of Atlanta and Columbia, the last stimulated and encouraged by Halleck, the chief-of-staff of the armies of the Union; and contrast all this with the humane order of General Lee, on his campaign of invasion into Pennsylvania, and the conduct of his army in that campaign, and there can be hut one answer to this inquiry. That answer is that the South did right, and that North did wrone.

"God holds the scales of justice;"

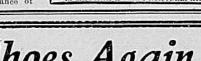
"God holds the scales of justice; He will measure praise and blame; And the South will stand the verdict, And will stand it without shame."

What He Said in Speech of Resignation from United States Senate.

What He Said in Speech of Resignation from United States Senate.

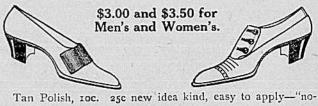
While Jefferson Davis deplored the threatened disruption of the Union between the States and was carnest in his plea for such legislation as would perpetuate it, he said in his speech of resignation from the United States Senate: "It is known to Senators who have served with me here that I have for many years advocated as an essential attribute of State sovereignty the right of a State to secule from the Union. Therefore if I had not believed there was justifiable cause, if I had thought that Mississippi was acting without sufficient provocation or without an existing necessity, I should still, under my theory of government, because of my allegiance to the State of which I am a citizen, have been bound by her action. I, however, may be permitted to say that I think she has justifiable cause, and I approve her act."





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